

## RINGKASAN

**Sutari Maladi Pane      Efektivitas Penindakan Pelanggaran Hukum Lalu  
NIM. 217410102024      Lintas Tilang Konvensional dengan Tilang  
Elektronik di Kota Banda Aceh**

**(Dr. Sulaiman, S.H., M.Hum. dan Dr. Ramziati, S.H., M.Hum.)**

Sejak tahun 2021 Polri telah memberlakukan penegakan hukum tilang elektronik (ETLE) dan pemberlakuan kembali tilang konvensional untuk mendukung efektivitas tilang elektronik. Penerapan tilang elektronik (ETLE) berdasarkan Pasal 272 ayat (1) Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2009 tentang Lalu Lintas dan Angkutan Jalan yang menyebutkan: “Untuk mendukung kegiatan penindakan pelanggaran di bidang lalu lintas dan angkutan jalan bisa digunakan peralatan elektronik”. Peraturan ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kepatuhan terhadap aturan lalu lintas dan mengurangi angka pelanggaran. Meskipun penegakan hukum tilang konvensional dan tilang elektronik telah dilakukan, namun angka pelanggaran lalu lintas di kota Banda Aceh terus meningkat. Hal itu berdasarkan data pelanggaran lalu lintas dari tahun 2020 (9.252 kasus), 2021 (14.134 kasus), dan 2022 (14.541 kasus). Berdasarkan latar belakang tersebut, rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu bagaimana efektivitas penindakan tilang konvensional dan tilang elektronik (ETLE) di Kota Banda Aceh, apakah hambatan-hambatan yang dihadapi dalam penerapan tilang konvensional dan tilang elektronik (ETLE) di Kota Banda Aceh dan bagaimana upaya Polresta Banda Aceh mengatasi hambatan dalam penerapan tilang konvensional dan tilang elektronik (ETLE) di Kota Banda Aceh.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas penindakan tilang konvensional dan tilang elektronik, hambatan Polresta Banda Aceh dalam penerapan tilang konvensional dan tilang elektronik, dan upaya Polresta Banda Aceh mengatasi hambatan dalam penerapan tilang konvensional dan tilang elektronik (ETLE) di Kota Banda Aceh.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan studi lapangan dan studi kepustakaan. Sifat penelitian ini adalah kualitatif. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kota Banda Aceh. Responden penelitian adalah pengendara warga Kota Banda Aceh dan Informan penelitian adalah otoritas yang berwenang dalam penegakan hukum lalu lintas dan akademisi yang ditentukan secara purposif (*purposive sampling*). Sumber data yang digunakan adalah data primer dari hasil wawancara. Sumber data lainnya yaitu data sekunder berupa UU Nomor 22 Tahun 2009, PP Nomor 80 Tahun 2012, buku, artikel jurnal, berita di media massa, kamus hukum, dan sebagainya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan efektivitas penindakan tilang konvensional di Kota Banda Aceh dalam penegakan hukum lalu lintas kurang efektif karena rentan terjadi pungutan liar. Di sisi lain, tilang elektronik (ETLE) juga masih kurang efektif karena sistem ini tidak mampu memotret seluruh kejadian pelanggaran lalu lintas yang diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan. Hambatan Polresta Banda Aceh dalam penerapan tilang konvensional dan tilang elektronik terkait masih

rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat, budaya hukum di lingkungan aparaturnya penegak hukum yang tidak baik, dan keterbatasan kemampuan ETLE dalam melakukan penilangan.

Penelitian ini menghasilkan tiga rekomendasi. Pertama, Polresta Banda Aceh perlu meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat dengan mengintensifkan sosialisasi dan pendidikan kepada masyarakat. Kedua, Polresta Banda Aceh perlu memperkuat budaya hukum di lingkungan aparaturnya penegak hukum melalui pendidikan, pelatihan, penegakan kode etik, serta transparansi dan akuntabilitas penegakan hukum lalu lintas. Ketiga Polresta Banda Aceh perlu mengatasi keterbatasan kemampuan ETLE dalam melakukan penilangan melalui evaluasi dan pengembangan teknologi sistem ETLE.

Kata Kunci: Efektivitas, Lalu Lintas, Tilang Konvensional, Tilang Elektronik

## SUMMARY

**Sutari Maladi Pane** *The Effectiveness of Traffic Law Enforcement through Conventional Tickets Compared to Electronic Tickets in Banda Aceh City.*  
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Since 2021, the Indonesian National Police has enforced electronic traffic law enforcement (ETLE) and reinstated conventional ticketing to support the effectiveness of ETLE. The implementation of ETLE is based on Article 272 paragraph (1) of Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation, which states: "To support law enforcement activities in the field of traffic and road transportation violations, electronic equipment can be used." This regulation is expected to increase compliance with traffic rules and reduce violation rates. Although conventional and electronic ticketing law enforcement has been carried out, the traffic violation rate in the city of Banda Aceh continues to increase. This is based on traffic violation data from the years 2020 (9,252 cases), 2021 (14,134 cases), and 2022 (14,541 cases). Based on this background, the problem in this research is how effective the enforcement of conventional ticketing and ETLE is in Banda Aceh, what obstacles are faced in the implementation of conventional ticketing and ETLE in Banda Aceh, and how the Banda Aceh City Police Department (Polresta) is attempting to overcome these obstacles in the implementation of conventional ticketing and ETLE in Banda Aceh.

This research aims to analyze the effectiveness of conventional ticketing and ETLE enforcement, the obstacles faced by the Banda Aceh City Police Department in the implementation of conventional ticketing and ETLE, and the efforts made by the Banda Aceh City Police Department to overcome these obstacles in the implementation of conventional ticketing and ETLE in Banda Aceh.

This research uses a juridical-empirical method with a field study and literature study approach. The nature of this research is qualitative. The research is conducted in the city of Banda Aceh. The research respondents are residents of Banda Aceh, while the research informants are authorized authorities in traffic law enforcement and academics selected purposively (purposive sampling). The data sources used are primary data from interviews. Other data sources include secondary data such as Law Number 22 of 2009, Government Regulation Number 80 of 2012, books, journal articles, news media, legal dictionaries, and so on.

The results of the research indicate that the effectiveness of conventional ticketing enforcement in Banda Aceh in traffic law enforcement is less effective due to susceptibility to corruption. On the other hand, ETLE is also less effective because the system is unable to capture all traffic violation incidents as regulated by laws and regulations. The obstacles faced by the Banda Aceh City Police Department in the implementation of conventional ticketing and ETLE are related to the low awareness of the community, the bad legal culture within law enforcement agencies, and the limitations of ETLE in ticketing.

*This research yields three recommendations. First, the Banda Aceh City Police Department needs to increase public awareness by intensifying socialization and education to the community. Second, the Banda Aceh City Police Department needs to strengthen the legal culture within law enforcement agencies through education, training, enforcement of codes of ethics, as well as transparency and accountability in traffic law enforcement. Third, the Banda Aceh City Police Department needs to address the limitations of ETLE in ticketing through evaluation and development of ETLE system technology.*

*Keywords: Effectiveness, Traffic, Conventional Ticketing, Electronic Ticketing*